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are between genera in Ornithology. One can hardly avoid the suspicion that Trinomialism is working this discrepancy. But we must also remember that intensive study, such as our chosen science is receiving, tends to discover differences where none were known to exist before, while it is also likely to magnify really slight differences. It is hard to draw the line. Former experiences prepared us for the usual reprinting of practically the whole *Melospiza* group. It is certainly a flexible genus or the contortions it is periodically called upon to go through would have disrupted it long ago. Forty proposed changes and additions were acted upon favorably, and nearly a hundred cases are deferred. We see no signs of the coming of stability in nomenclature, except the report of progress which this supplement may be considered to be.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Birds in their Relation to Man. By Clarence M. Weed and Ned Dearborn. A Manual of Economic Ornithology for the United States and Canada. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London..

The timeliness of this new volume will ensure for it a welcome among bird students everywhere. It is well illustrated in half-tones and cuts with many new pictures of birds and insects. It is printed on good heavy paper in twelve-point type, and the typography is unusually good.

The subject matter may be divided into four parts, the first seven chapters being devoted to a general discussion of "Methods of Studying the Food of Birds," "Development of Economic Ornithology," the food and amount consumed, "Birds as Regulators of Outbreaks of Injurious Animals," of the different groups, in the reverse order of the A. O. U. classification; the Conservation, Prevention of Depredations and Encouragement of the Presence of Birds; and finally an appendix giving the A. O. U. Model Bird Law, the Lacey Bird Law, "Some Fundamental Principles of Bird Laws," "A Partial Bibliography of the Economic Relations of North American Birds," and Index.

Into this volume have been gathered the many scattering accounts of the food of birds, and some new information is given about the food of several species. It is not assumed that everything has been learned about the food of our birds, but it is hoped that the book will prove of some value to those who wish to learn what the economic status of the different birds is. It is a welcome addition to bird literature, and we have reason to thank the authors for their timely presentation of the book.

L. J.